

apression after the conclusion of the great war of 1878. But so much bitterness among the rival races was aroused by the revolt of Eastern Roumelia followed by the SERVO-BULGARIAN WAR and the power's chastisement of Greece that for many years nothing more was heard of the Balkan Confederation. In 1885 the two BULGARIAS were united under Prince Alexander, a union toward which the Czar of ~~Russia~~ RUSSIA displayed great

1878

1912 Dates J-BK

BALKAN INDEPENDENCE

By the treaty of Berlin (1878) BOSNIA, including HERZEGOVINA, was given to Austria for permanent occupation; MONTENEGRO secured the seaports of ANTIVARI & DUBRIGNO; SERBIA was proclaimed an independent principality, receiving the district of OLD SERBIA in the upper valley of the MORAVA; Roumania became independent, coming to pay tribute to the PORTE, but was

obliged to give back to Russia the land between the PRUTH and the northern mouth of the Danube received from that Country in 1856 and acquiring in return from Bulgaria the large but marshy DODRUDSCHA district, including the port of KUSTENDJE, on the Black Sea; Bulgaria was subjected to the suzerainty of the sultan and divided into 2 parts, losing besides DODRUDSCHA, the northern or Bulgarian part of Macedonia, the Bulgarians dwelling

between the Balkans and Adrianople being separated from their kinsmen north of the Balkans in a province called Eastern Roumelia which was to remain Turkish under a Christian governor nominated by the PORTE with the consent of the POWERS.

In time of war Turkey was allowed to occupy the passes of the Balkans. Attempts were made to form a Balkan Confederation to resist Russian